

## MULE AND CHICKEN RAISING URGED BY DR. V. S. NORGGAARD

Territorial Veterinarian Gives Interesting Facts and Figures in Report on the Importation of Live Stock to the Hawaiian Islands

Dr. Victor S. Norggaard, Territorial veterinarian, in his two last monthly reports gives some interesting facts and figures, as well as comment, on the importation of live stock to Hawaii. He urges the importance of mule breeding and tells of opportunities for money making in poultry raising, which are strangely going to waste here. In his June report the veterinarian says:

"As will be seen from the detail report hereto appended, a large number of live stock, especially horses and mules, arrived from the mainland, one steamer alone bringing 136 head. Fortunately most of the horse stock came from the Central and Northwestern States and were shipped via Portland; otherwise it is doubtful whether the quarantine station would have been large enough to accommodate them all. A considerable number of brood mares, destined for Maui, were allowed to finish their quarantine period on that island under the supervision of the local representative of this office. With the exception of a few cases of influenza and shipping fever, all the animals arrived in good condition."

Reporting on the work of the division of animal industry for July, Dr. Norggaard says:

"An unusually large number of domestic animals of various classes and breeds have arrived during the past month. Of work animals, nearly one hundred head arrived, mostly mules, and all of superior quality. Of this number 75 are now in quarantine, where they will remain until the 14th inst. At the Hilo quarantine station there are 32 mules, which are to be released on the 10th inst. This fact is mentioned because the deputy territorial veterinarian at Hilo, Dr. Elliot, is in the Queen's Hospital here having been operated on for appendicitis, and in case he does not recover in time it will be necessary to send an inspector from this office in order to pass on and release these animals. "Of breeding stock, there arrived four large jacks, which go to the Parker ranch for mule breeding. This ranch has, during the past four years, endeavored to produce mares of sufficient size to raise large mules from, and there is every indication that before long a large percentage of the mules which are now being imported here annually will be raised in the Territory. By the exclusive use of large imported stallions, principally Percherons and German Coaches, the above-mentioned ranch has succeeded in developing both the size and the quality of its brood mares, several hundred of which will now be bred to the imported jacks, thereby adding an immensely important branch to the live stock industry of the Territory. "By reference to the annual reports of the division for the past six years, it will be seen that every effort has been made to get the stock breeders here to take up mule breeding and it is therefore highly gratifying to see that the end is finally in view. Both feed and climate are ideal for the purpose in many localities here, especially in the mountain pastures of Hawaii, Maui and Molokai, and it now only remains to be demonstrated 'if mules that are raised here will possess the same amount of stamina that is energy and endurance, as the imported mules, and there is every reason to believe that such will be the case. "Another importation of equal importance and undertaken by the same ranch was the arrival a few days ago

of a number of the very finest Hereford heifers, which will form the nucleus of a breeding herd which, with the blue ribbon bulls which already have arrived, will rival any breeding herd in the United States. Too much credit cannot be given to the management of this large ranch, which supplies more than 90 per cent of all the beef consumed in Honolulu, for the excellent quality of this most important food product which is now constantly available here, besides which these importations of the Parker Ranch have made it possible for less favorably situated cattle breeders to obtain high class breeding animals without having to send away from them. In this way the entire Territory is benefited and it is safe to predict that before long the erstwhile long horned and long legged range cattle will be a thing of the past in these islands.

"In absolute contrast to the above stands the local poultry industry. During the past month not less than 137 crates of live poultry arrived at this port alone, many of the crates holding five or six dozen birds each and nearly all of egg laying breeds. This is one of the problems which has been repeatedly discussed in these reports but instead of getting better it seems that the importations are constantly increasing. Vast quantities of cold storage eggs and butchered poultry are constantly arriving and while the demand has increased greatly with the military invasion, the local supply seems to be diminishing instead of responding to it. In no previous one month, not even at Thanksgiving or Christmas time, do I remember seeing such quantities of live poultry arriving here, and still I know of no more ideal conditions for poultry raising than those which obtain here, barring the cost of feed. But that one objection is easily offset by the prices which poultry and eggs command here. There are no diseases worth mentioning and costly housing is uncalled for, and still such a thing as a 'chicken ranch' is unknown here."

While he is about it, the self-made man should make himself agreeable. Nothing disappoints some women more than to discover that a scandal isn't.

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## FILES REPORT ON PLANTINSPECTION

In June E. M. Ehrhorn, Territorial entomologist, inspected 831 lots and 13,240 parcels of vegetable matter arriving in nineteen vessels. Of these amounts 29 lots and 89 parcels were fumigated, and 9 lots and 179 parcels were fumigated, the remainder being passed as free from pests. Thirty-six packages of fruit and 31 of vegetables were confiscated from passengers and immigrants. Several shipments of plants arrived from Manila, on which were found ants, millipedes, cockroaches and scale insects. Twenty-one boxes of peaches from California were infested with the peach moth and were burned.

Of 127 lots and 1757 packages arriving at Hilo, Brother N. Newell, inspector, found only one package of plants to be destroyed, being infested with mites and maggots.

In the course of interisland inspection 466 packages were inspected and passed, and 204 packages refused shipment. Three of the latter were infested with the maggots of the fruit fly.

Record for July.

In July 1089 lots and 19,928 parcels arriving in 23 vessels were inspected, of which 8 lots and 18 parcels were fumigated, and 27 lots and 60 parcels burned. Rice shipments from Japan amounted to 29,649 bags, all of which was passed as free from pests. Eighteen packages of fruit and 42 of vegetables were confiscated from passengers and immigrants. At Hilo all of 109 lots and 1642 parcels arriving in seven steamers were found free from pests. Brother Newell comments on the fine appearance and condition of the California fruit.

During the month three queen bees arrived by mail with attached certificates of inspection required by law. The package and attendant bees were destroyed after the queen was taken out.

Two lots of carabid beetles were sent to the board of agriculture and forestry by Dr. Burgess of the gypsy moth parasite laboratory, Melrose Highlands, Mass. These arrived in fairly good condition and have been liberated.

Inter-island inspection in July yielded 521 packages that passed as free from pests, and 355 that were refused shipment.

Inspection Required.

Mr. Ehrhorn attaches to his report a copy of a postal regulation with the following introductory comments:

"The Postoffice Department has revised the regulations concerning the transmission of insects, plants, etc., requiring a certificate of inspection on all shipments before they are forwarded by the local postoffice. This is another burden which has been thrust upon the many duties of your superintendent and will no doubt cause some annoyance and inconvenience to the general public."

POPE MODIFIES RULES ON MARRIAGE OF CATHOLICS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—Protestants wishing to marry Catholics need no longer sign an agreement to rear the children resulting from the marriage in the Roman Catholic faith. Neither will they be obliged to pledge themselves to refrain from interfering with the Catholic consort in the performance of religious duties. An article in a local Catholic publication says the change was brought about by the repeal by Pope Pius of that portion of the decree, "Ne Temere" and quotes the Acta, the official organ of the Vatican. The repeal becomes effective at once.

It takes a woman to keep a secret, she doesn't know.

## HOMES OF OUR PRESIDENTS

TAFT ONE OF FEW WHO NEVER OWNED A HOME—LIVES WITH BROTHER

William Henry Harrison's home after 1813 was at North Bend, O., not far from Cincinnati on the Ohio river. The house that he built was on the plan of those which he had seen in Virginia—a large central building, flanked by two wings, one of which was the original log cabin, clapboarded and painted white to make it uniform with the rest.

President Tyler's residence was at Sherwood Forest, Va., a stately mansion, with a pillared portico in front and a veranda at the rear. The broad hall extended through the house. The front of the mansion, which faced the north, had a circle with a road leading from it through a grove of magnificent oaks, occupying about 12 acres. Tyler had the social tastes of the Virginian gentleman and kept an "open house."

At Nashville, Tenn., stands "Polk Place," the home of the eleventh President of the United States. It is an imposing and charming old place, with a portico in front with tall columns, and well shaded by tall, ancestral trees. The ex-President's study remains as he left it.

When General Zachary Taylor was called to the presidency he was a Southern planter. His plantation was near Baton Rouge, La., and comprised several thousand acres, on which he raised sugar. The house was a low, roomy structure or the plantation type, with a wide piazza around three sides.

Millard Fillmore owned a fine residence at Buffalo, N. Y. It is a modern mansion of two stories and a half, painted white, with green blinds. It looks little different externally from some of its neighbors, but it has a historic charm as the home of one of America's executives.

The home of Franklin Pierce was at Concord, N. H., an imposing residence with a mansard roof and a cupola and well kept grounds. The room is still shown to visitors where he and Hawthorne used to sit and converse.

In the picturesque town of Lancaster, Pa., stands a courtly brick structure, three stories high, in the midst of venerable trees. It looks like an old English manor house, and its surroundings carry out the impression. This building was for 50 years the home of James Buchanan, the fifteenth President. It is one of the most stately of all the homes of our Presidents. Lincoln's home was at Springfield,

Ill., a modest dwelling on one of the prettiest streets of that city. It is a two-story house with an L, and painted the conventional white. This dwelling became his residence in 1854.

Andrew Johnson lived at Greenville, Tenn. His home was an old-fashioned two-story brick house near the south end of Main street.

President Grant's last home was at New York. It was a brownstone four-story mansion in Sixty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, and was an elegant residence.

Spiegel Grove is the name of Rufus B. Hayes' residence at Fremont, O. He inherited it from his uncle, Sardis Burchard. It was a large and costly residence, and it became his home two years before he won the presidency.

James A. Garfield owned a pleasant home at Mentor, O. The exterior of the house, with its tall two stories of pure white and its modern Gothic roof of red, is in pleasing contrast with the other exteriors of the locality. It stands 50 feet in from the highway, has a long piazza on one side and is shaded by locusts and evergreens.

The home of Chester A. Arthur was in New York city, a mansion of the conventional city type.

Mr. Cleveland, after his marriage, purchased a country house on the Tenallytown road, a few miles north of Washington. The structure was old-fashioned and roomy, with a hall running through its center and with large windows. A wide porch on one side was embowered in a vine of honey-suckle. The stone of which the house was constructed was not laid evenly, but was placed in the style technically known as "rubble."

Benjamin F. Harrison was born at North Bend, the home of his grandfather, General Harrison, but he owned a residence in Indianapolis, Ind. It was a commodious and substantial house of modern style.

The home of William McKinley was at Canton, O., a large and elegant residence, with stately rooms decorated after the best modern style.

Theodore Roosevelt owns a residence in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

President William H. Taft has never owned a home, but has made his residence with his brother in a large, elegant mansion in the city of Cincinnati, O.—Christian Intelligencer.

## IMMIGRATION VIA PANAMA CANAL

Undoubtedly the Panama canal will have a noticeable effect upon the flow of immigration to the United States. It is expected to draw to the Pacific Coast thousands of foreigners who are now settling in the eastern part of the country, mostly in places already congested.

In the main this diversion ought to have a wholesome effect. Our social scientists and political economists have been casting about for a solvent for this perplexing problem of better distributing the newcomers, for their sake and for our, and the canal seems to offer real encouragement. It is easy to see how an immigrant from Europe, perhaps none too well possessed with money, who would hesitate to embark upon a land trip across the continent might more easily follow the line of least resistance when the Panama canal is in operation and he is offered inducement upon embarking at home to fix destination at the west, instead of the east, coast of America. Pacific Coast cities and states are, we are told, preparing for this inevitable influx. These people, who have stubbornly resisted Asiatic immigration,

take a very different view of the material readily assimilated into our citizenship. For them they will have a very hearty welcome. These European immigrants are needed on the Coast, as, indeed, they are throughout the great Middle West, abounding workmen and frugal husbandmen, such as the vast majority of our immigrants are.—Omaha Bee.

## POSTAL REGULATIONS FOR INSECT SHIPMENTS

The following statement of the revised regulations of the postoffice department concerning the transmission of insects through the mails has been supplied by Dr. L. Q. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, Washington, to Entomologist Ehrhorn:

"Queen Bees and their attendant bees, when accompanied by a certificate from a State or Government inspector that they have been inspected and found free of disease; beneficial insects, when shipped by departments of entomology in agricultural colleges and persons holding official entomological positions; other live insects, when addressed to the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, to departments of entomology in State agricultural colleges and to persons holding

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official entomological positions, and dried insects and dried reptiles may be sent in the mails when so put up as to render it practically impossible that the packages shall be broken in transit, or the persons handling the same be injured, or the mail bags or their contents soiled.

"Nursery stock, including field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, plants, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions and buds (which may carry injurious insects) may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied by a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that said nursery stock has been inspected and found free from injurious insects."

## SEE AMERICA FIRST

CHICAGO, July 3.—A meeting will be held within the next few days of the temporary board of managers of the new See America First association and a permanent organization formed to begin at once the campaign aiming to turn the tide of American travel toward the scenic spots of our own country.

One of the greatest advertising and promoting schemes for boosting American scenery and passenger traffic that ever have been projected is that embodied in the See America First movement, say railroad men. Communications were read at yesterday's meeting from commercial organiza-

tions and representatives of carriers in the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands promising enthusiastic support for the movement.

E. L. Bevington, secretary of the Transcontinental Passenger association, was appointed chairman of the meeting, which after a general discussion adopted the following resolution:

"Recommended. That an organization be formed, to be known as the 'See America First' association; that the membership shall consist of all carriers, both rail and water, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, civic organizations, hotels and hotel organizations, and others interested in the 'See America First' idea; that the object shall be the promotion of the slogan, 'See America First' and the exploitation of American scenic wonders; that the chairman of this meeting shall appoint a temporary board of managers to act until their successors are regular elected; the composition of the permanent board of managers to be a matter for later consideration; the chairman of this meeting to call a conference of the temporary committee or board of managers at an early date; the subsequent meetings of the full organization to depend upon the action of the temporary committee or board of managers."

